

Bombardment of Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.
Miramon notified the foreign vessels that he would commence the bombardment of Vera Cruz on the night of the 13th, and he would not be responsible for the shipping anchored under the flag. On the night of the 13th the officers on the deck of the Gen. Miramon heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Vera Cruz. There were captured by the two steamers six mortars, six 24-pounders, and 2,600 stand of small-arms. The steamers were 800, 000. They broke down the third day of the bombardment. The materials of war were stored away below, out of the sight of the men, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and who were forced into the service.

Martin's steamers returned the Saratoga's fire, and then fled to sea. The Indiana pursued the Miramon, whereupon the latter fired on her. The Indiana returned the fire, and her crew boarded the Miramon at the point of the bayonet. A portion of the Indiana's deck was carried away by the shot. The Miramon was then run aground and the Saratoga brought the Marquis to.

The *Pineyue* is informed by French prisoners on board the prize that the fighting was done principally by the officers, who were obliged to charge and fire the guns, assisted only by Mexican officers from the shore.

The two steamers had 250 men on board and their killed and wounded amounted to 40. The Indiana and Wave had 90 men each.

The first engineer of the Marquis, an American, was killed.

Capt. Turner asked Martin why he fired on the American vessels without provocation. Martin replied that his men could not be controlled. He knew the nationality of the Saratoga, and understood her signals. The men fired contrary to his orders. Capt. Turner replied "You are entirely responsible for the outrage."

It is stated that the expedition cost \$300,000, mostly furnished in Havana, by the Government, in accordance with a secret article of the Almonite treaty.

The prize steamer, Marquis, is anchored opposite this city. Lieut. Chapman has received orders from Washington to remain here, and forward his dispatches. He has dispatches, also, for the British Minister.

Juarez's proclamation, declaring Martin's expedition piracy, authorized any one to capture it.

The Delta publishes the details of the negotiations between the British and Mexican Governments.

Lord John Russell proposes an armistice, a general amnesty, and religious toleration. If the proposition is declined, England must demand of both parties in Mexico the full indemnity due English subjects. Miramon has proposed the terms of an armistice, and stipulates that England, France, Spain, Prussia, and the United States shall be mediators for the establishment of peace. Meantime, the Custom-House duties are to be divided between the two parties. Juarez returned Miramon's communication on the 3d inst., with the declaration that the propositions were absurd and inadmissible.

Republican Legislative Caucus.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.
The Republican Caucus this evening was very harmonious, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution that it is expedient to toll railroads, with only two dissenting votes, Messrs. Conkling and Jaques. I heard a statement that the caucus adopted the Assembly bill, but that was a mistake.

The effect of the vote, according to the best information I can obtain, was simply to affirm the expediency of tolling the roads, and it is quite possible that a rate of toll will be fixed for railroads something less than the rate charged on the canals, and there may be a less rate on the Erie than on the Central, but that a toll bill will be passed there seems no doubt, and I also think that the commutation principle will be rejected.

The N. Y. City Railroads.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The five City Railroad bills heretofore reported to the Assembly, together with one reported to-day, were this evening made a special order for to-morrow by 83 to 21, a vote which indicates quite clearly that they will pass the Assembly.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

Gov. Morgan has vetoed the bill to prohibit Sunday amusements in New-York.

Considerable excitement was created about the Capitol at noon to-day by a fracas in the Hall. One of the Brooklyn Representatives was met by a young man, as he was leaving the House, and knocked down by a severe blow. The cause was stated to be the discovery of an intrigue between the Member and the wife of the assailant.

By a majority vote, the House concurred in the Senate bill to increase the fees of Grand and Petit Jurors, all over the State, except in Kings County, to \$1 50 per day.

Mr. Fisher offered a privileged resolution to inquire into the assault made upon A. A. Myers, member from Brooklyn, but, at the request of Mr. C. Kelly, withdrew it.

An adjourned session of the Assembly is announced at 8 this evening.

In the Senate, bills to incorporate the New-York Corn Exchange and Warehousing Company, and for the relief of insolvent debtors, were ordered to a third reading.

The Republican members of the Senate and Assembly met in caucus again to-night, and held a somewhat stormy session. By a resolution adopted last night, the vote on the proposition to impose tolls on the railroads of the same as the canals, was to be taken at 10 o'clock to-night.

Before that hour, Senators, finding that the vote of the House was too strong for them, left the caucus. Some of these, however, who supported Mr. Sessions's amendment in the Senate, remained and took part in the proceedings. During the debate, a personal passage took place between Mr. Ellwirth and Speaker Littlejohn.

When the vote was taken on the motion in favor of tolling the railroads the same amount as the canals, a division on the question was called. The caucus then, by a large majority adopted the first part of the resolution declaring in favor of imposing tolls, but refused to adopt the latter portion declaring that the amount of the tolls should be the same as on the canals.

As the object of the caucus was to adopt the bill as it passed the Assembly, the result is insignificant, except as far as the statement of the differences between the House and Senate is concerned. The subject of pro rata was left untouched.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The wind is blowing a gale from the south-west and the weather is very thick. There is no prospect of the arrival to-day of the R. M. steamship Canada, now due with three days' later European news.

From Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

A call for a meeting to-morrow evening in reference to the action of the State Senate on the Railroad Bill, has been very extensively signed here to-day.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The steamship Canabaha has arrived here with Havana dates of the 19th inst. The news is unimportant. Sugar was more active, with sales at 3 1/2 cents.

Freights were advancing.

New-Jersey Legislature.

PRINCETON, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The Princeton and South Brunswick Railroad bill was lost to-day by a vote of 29 to 18; requires 31. This is the last of the batch. A general Railroad bill has been introduced, it is supposed, by the friends of the defeated bill.

Later from Tampico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The brig Nahum Stetson has arrived with Tampico advices of the 19th inst., and \$418,000 in specie. There is no news of interest.

Marine Disaster.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The schr. *Defiance*, of Hampton, Capt. Boynton, from New-York bound for Jamaica, is ashore just abreast of the office on the Hook, and is full of water.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.**ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.**

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool 7th, via Queenstown 8th inst., arrived at Portland at 11:45 a. m. to-day, bringing one day's later news from Europe.

She passed on the 19th the steamship North American hence for Liverpool in lat. 43 12 N., lon. 59 53 W.

The North Briton brings 76 passengers.

The latest news from Queenstown.

LONDON, Thursday, March 8, 1890.

The *Daily News's* City Article says the stock market remains depressed, attention being still almost exclusively directed to the complications on the Continent.

The funds, however, have not experienced any decline. The share market continues to droop. The demand for money is slack, owing to the new check to business. About £11,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day for export, a portion being for India. A sum of £70,000 in West Indies and Brazil was dispatched abroad.

The Commodore Perry is now 112 days out from Melbourne, and insurance on her cargo cannot be effected under 25 per cent.

The great military dinner, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, is the most interesting feature of the day. One thousand officers sat down, and the galleries were crowded. At the ball, in the evening, between three and four thousand were present.

The Times compliments the volunteer corps of England very highly.

Dr. Gibson, C. B., had been appointed Director General of the Army Medical Department.

LONDON, noon, Thursday—Consols have again opened weak, and declined in price; for money, 9 1/2-10 1/4; 7-10; and for April account 9 1/2-9 3/4. Shares are very active, and prices have declined about 1/4-1/2 cent. Canadians are dull, and French unchanged. Lombard-Venetian are very flat.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The steamship Kangaroo, from New-York, has arrived.

MARSEILLES, March 7.—Letters from Constantinople to the 25th ult., are unanimous in stating that a misunderstanding exists among the ministers, and that a change in the Ministry is expected shortly. The Europeans have protested against the tax on house rents, and the penalties imposed on their communities.

It is certain that the Porte, beside calling on the Redifs, has ordered a double enlistment as a precautionary measure. The Ulema have recently protested to the Sultan against the taking of Tetuan, and have obtained a letter of encouragement, and embelishments for Morocco.

Cock papers of Thursday contain the following news:

War is extremely probable between Austria and Piedmont.

Piedmont is buying cavalry horses in France.

It is stated that Count Ares has been intrusted by the Emperor Napoleon with a mission to bring about a definite settlement between France and Piedmont of the Savoy question.

FLORENCE, March 7, 1890.—A Government ordinance has been issued suppressing all former decrees against the liberty of the press.

NAPLES, March 3.—There was a grand military display here in celebration of the victory of high distinction has been arrested, and several noblemen are about to be exiled. Great activity is being displayed in the arsenal.

Letters from Sicily announced that the Attorney-General at Messina has been murdered, and that a full-scale bomb had been thrown at the Director of the Police, by which two persons were wounded.

ROME, March 3.—Great agitation prevails in the Marche, and tri-color flags are hoisted nightly.

VENICE, March 6.—It is stated that the Austrian Government has received positive information from Bologna that the troops comprising the General Staff will leave for Morocco in February 28.

The news from Morocco is to February 28. The permanent occupation of Tetuan by the Spanish had been definitely agreed upon, and 10,000 beds have been ordered to be sent there. Several battalions in the Peninsula have been ordered to be ready to go to Africa upon the first summons.

A letter from the Sultan of Morocco was read on the 25th of February, at the principal mosque in Tangiers, announcing his rejection of the conditions of the peace proposed by Spain. He says that he is willing to accept the Sultan's peace, but that he has ample funds, and that he will prosecute the war to the end, if he loses all his subjects. He exhorts all true believers to rise in defense of their country, and says that he has given orders to put to death all plotters.

The Sultan, acting on the concluding announcement, had dispatched the Arab cavalry, who plundered Tetuan, and beheaded many of their chiefs.

An interview took place on the 23d of February between Marshal O'Donnell and Miley Abbas. The cessation of Tetuan was discussed, but the Representatives of the Sultan were not prepared to concede to the demand of Spain, and the negotiations therefore came to an end.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE KING OF SAR-DINIA.

PLOTS TO ASSASSINATE GARIBALDI.

The *Eco d'Italia* of March 17 contains a remarkable statement, which we translate. The editor says:

"From private letters coming to us from Milan, dated Feb. 17, we learn that the police of Milan have just discovered an atrocious scheme, the object of which was to assassinate Victor Emmanuel on the occasion of his entry into the capital of Lombardy. One of the conspirators, a certain Count Brambilla, the son of a noble family, in 1849, attracted the golden medals from the Gregorian Museum, was arrested, and on his person were found suspicious documents and large sums of money destined for the Pontifical court. Other conspirators, all Austrians or priests, are in the hands of the police."

By another correspondent we are assured that the indefatigable Garibaldi has discovered a vast conspiracy organized by various officials at Verona, aided by the anti-Napoleonic party of France. The intercepted correspondence shows that the conspirators intended to make use of the dagger and of poison in carrying out their schemes. One of the intended victims was Gen. Garibaldi; the Courts of Naples and Rome were informed of the plot, and the same day a telegram was received from the Emperor of Austria, in which he was informed of the plot. The Director of this plot was a famous ruffian of the ex-Duke of Medina, one Virginia Alpi di Forlì, the very type of the desperate assassin."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—p. m.

COTTONS—Sales of last two days, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet, but steady, at Tuesday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS are dull.

PROVISIONS quiet but firm.

Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, March 8—p. m.

COTTONS close at 3 1/4 for money, and 3 1/4 for account. Sugar is firmer. Other articles unchanged.

Imports to-day 16,358 bales; previously this week, 9,811 bales.

The Pike's Peak Express.

ATLANTA, K. T., Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The Central Overland Mail and Pike's Peak Express arrived here this evening, bringing dates from Salt Lake to March 2, and from Denver to the 15th inst., and \$3,000 in gold dust. On the 14th of March Moses Young shot William West of Leavenworth. On the 15th Young was tried before the people's court, and hung at 3 o'clock on the same afternoon. He only said, in his defense, that he had killed his best friend, but for what cause the world would never know. The funeral of West on the same day was largely attended by Free Masons and others. Mr. Stone, who was wounded in a duel, as previously stated, was still alive, but his surgeon, Dr. McDowell, had pronounced the wound mortal, and that he could not survive many days.

We gather from private correspondence that affairs in Salt Lake are quiet. There is a little flutter on the part of the Mormons in relation to the appointment of Gen. Hartney to the Governorship of the Territory (Gen. Johnston and Mr. Porter left Camp Floyd on the 29th of February en route for Washington via California).

Trade of Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The quantity of grain in store and loaded in this port yesterday was: Wheat, 228,000 bush.; other Grains, 100,000 bush.; Flour, 45,000 bush.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The New-York steamship *America* sailed at 10:40 a. m. with 42 passengers for Liverpool, and 24 for Halifax, but no specie.

Shad in the North River.

SHAD in the North River.—The New Jersey fishermen have been engaged during the week in setting the shad poles in the North River. The first shad were taken yesterday.

California Overland Mail.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 21, 1890.

The Overland Mail coach, with regular San Francisco dates to March 2, and telegraphic advices to the 3d, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 2—Noon.

There is not much business doing, and only a trifling amount of trade. Candles are weaker. Coffee unchanged. Bacon, No. 1, 22 1/2; No. 2, 21 1/2; No. 3, 20 1/2; No. 4, 19 1/2. Butter, via the Indiana, 25 1/2-26 1/2, and the market very dull. Sugars quiet; Crushed, 13 1/2. Foreign and domestic Spirits inactive.

The Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on the 25th of February. On the preliminary organization, Philip Moore was chosen Chairman, when the Convention adjourned till evening. On reassembling, a desperate struggle took place over the election of permanent President. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a Latham man, and Mr. Merritt, a Gwin and Waller man, were the candidates. Neither could be elected, when both finally withdrew their names, when Philip Moore was unanimously elected, he being satisfactory to both parties. A Committee of Fourteen was appointed to draft resolutions, Senator Sharp of San Francisco, a sympathizer with Douglas, being the Chairman, when the Convention adjourned to March 1. On reassembling, a series of resolutions were adopted, in substance as follows:

The first indorses the principles of the Cincinnati Platform as those which can alone preserve the Union and maintain the integrity of the Democratic party.

The second approves the Dred Scott decision.

The third and fourth favor a Pacific Railroad, a telegraph, and the overland mail.

The fifth fully indorses the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

The sixth approves of the past and present Democratic State Administrations.

The following delegates were then elected to the Charleston Convention in the order in which their names appear. The last four are probably elected as alternatives, and not entitled to cast any vote at Charleston: John H. Bates, of Butler Co.; John A. Diceshills of Santa Clara Co.; G. W. Patrick of Tuolumne Co.; John S. Dudley of Calaveras Co.; Austin E. Smith of San Francisco; John Reins, D. S. Gregory, and Major Bradley.

As the delegates are not instructed, and are selected from different wings of the party, it is impossible to forecast their votes. None of them have been known as particularly hostile to Douglas. After their election Mr. Gregory, a positive Gwin and Waller man, offered a resolution that Stephen A. Douglas be declared the last choice of the Convention. The Yeas and Nays were called and the motion laid on the table by 28 to 16. Henry Grubb, a positive Douglas man, spoke against the resolution and Mr. Waller, who was a member of the Convention, voted for tabling it. Both wings of the party were indignant to make an issue of the Douglas question.

The official survey of Gen. Sutter has been returned to the United States District Court by the Surveyor-General. It locates the river in its true position, one of the square leagues covers Sacramento City and environs. The other, of nine leagues, is located on Fraser River, so as to include the City of Marysville. The location will be contested by hundreds of people outside and inside of the boundaries indicated.

The recent discovery of silver in Calaveras County has created a large number of miners, and the interest which was at first excited in the extent and richness of the veins has not in any degree subsided.

A bill is maturing and will be introduced in the Legislature to provide a metropolitan police system for San Francisco, after the plan of the present New-York law. Its evident object is to break up the local government of San Francisco and restore Democratic control.

The Bulkhead bill, which proposes to give the San Francisco Dock and Wharf Company the right to construct a sea wall along the water front of the city and to collect tolls for wharf privileges has been introduced in the State Senate, and there is great danger of its passage. The project is violently opposed by the property holders at San Francisco as a dangerous monopoly and tax on commerce. Such a sea wall is projected will cost \$500,000.

Since the roads have become passable for loaded teams from the Washoe silver mines, about a million and a half of silver ore has arrived in San Francisco, at a cost of \$42 per hundred for transportation. Many people leave San Francisco daily for the silver region. The interior papers report parties leaving many California mining towns for the same destination. The future miners seem determined to be on the ground long before the snow leaves the Sierras, and are carrying their teams loaded down with passengers, all eager to cross over the mountains at the earliest moment.

Bill, Baker & Co., bankers of San Francisco, have bought a sixty-six interest in the Phelps Company, a part of the original Consolidated lead, for \$500,000. The new Phelps Company lead, for \$500,000. The new Phelps Company lead, for \$500,000. The new Phelps Company lead, for \$500,000.

On the Devil's Gate and Chinatown district 1 1/2 per cent of what are hoped to be silver ore, have been claimed and recorded, including an area of five miles square.

The gold mining at Gold Hill was highly successful. LATEST—By Telegram to *Freem City*.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 3—p. m., 1890.

There is no trade whatever. Money is easy; but the market for gold is very tight. The market for gold is very tight. The market for gold is very tight.

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